

It's ODD to see one woman rub away for dear life—working hard—wasting time—while another takes it easy—makes dirt fall away more rapidly and "worklessly" with RUB-NO-MORE.



RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER is a sudless dirt remover for clothes. It cleans your dishes, sinks, toilets and cleans and sweetens your milk crocks. It kills germs. It does not need hot water.

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Five Cents—All Grocers

The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Special Business in 1928: over 1,000,000 pairs of shoes made in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made in the U. S. A. They are made of the best material and are made to last. They are made to fit and are made to be comfortable. They are made to be stylish and are made to be popular.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made in the U. S. A. They are made of the best material and are made to last. They are made to fit and are made to be comfortable. They are made to be stylish and are made to be popular.

OWN A DIAMOND

Send us \$12.50 and we will mail you a GENUINE BEAUTIFULLY CUT DIAMOND, mounted in a solid gold 14K ring. State whether for lady or gentleman. Your local dealer cannot equal this ring for \$30. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Money back if not satisfied. AFRICAN DIAMOND CO., 379 23d St., Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D. C. Books free. High class references. Best results.

Sun for a Blotter.

It is only within recent years that we have been able to obtain any reliable information regarding the social, political and religious conditions that surrounded the great founder of the Hebrew race while he dwelt in Ur. Here he married Sarah and here he was surrounded by his friends and relatives, including Lot, his nephew, who was his companion in his later journeyings. Here he was surrounded by a heathen population worshipping Bel (Baal) and Beltis, his consort, and other gods. Here he must frequently have seen the splendor of Babylonian royalty and the idolatrous worship of heathen gods. Here also he must have been conversant with Babylonian literature and familiar with the wedge-shaped cuneiform writing in which all business and official correspondence was then conducted. These writings were done with a stylus of hard wood or metal with a square end. This was pressed on the soft clay, which was then hardened either by sun-drying or baking. These tablets were the standard writing materials—the stationary—of that far-off age.—Christian Herald.

Gas Channels.

Bacon—Those old-fashioned gas pipes seem to be going out of use. Egbert—What do you mean by old-fashioned gas pipes? "Why, speaking tubes."

Rich relatives are used by poor men as objects at which they can point with pride and expectancy.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Sometime ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly and as a last resort. I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Pharisee

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant to the Dean
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—"Two men went up into the temple to pray: the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican." Luke 18:10.



The Pharisee thanked God he was not as the rest of men—he thought he was the best man in the world. The publican cried, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"—he thought he was the worst man in the world. So we may commend this story to all the best man in the world and the

worst. "The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican. I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess." Note that he stood, he prayed with himself rather than to God, and he used "I" five times. All the points he enumerates may have been valid, yet he might have voiced the same facts in this wise: "I thank thee, O God, I am not unjust, but thou knowest how unmerciful I am; I am not an adulterer, but a look of lust is adultery and I am unclean; I am not as this publican, but with his opportunities I might have been worse; I fast twice in the week, yet I choose the market days that I may be seen of man, and my fasting needs to be forgiven; I give tithes of all, beyond the requirements of the law, yet the weightier matters of the law I omit."

Those who trust in themselves that they are righteous forget

The Possibility of Evil Within.

The English martyr, John Bradford, cried out as a murderer was led to the gallows, "There I go but for the grace of God." "That which is born of the flesh is flesh." Every soul has the tinder of sin within it, and needs only the spark of temptation to set it aflame. No man, apart from the grace of God, knows to what depths he may descend.

The self-righteous forget

The Humility of the Saints.

Holy men never boast of their goodness. Paul, after suffering many things for Christ's sake, wrote himself down "the chief of sinners." John Bunyan spent twelve years in Bedford jail for Christ, yet he calls his autobiography "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners." When John Wesley thought he was dying, he reviewed his sixty years of Christian service, yet said his hope of salvation was expressed in the words of the hymn,

I the chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me.

When Charles Spurgeon was ill, he said he would have many things to preach should he recover, but that just then four words were enough,

Jesus died for me.

This is the way the saints speak of themselves.

Those who trust in themselves that they are righteous forget

The Necessity of Calvary.

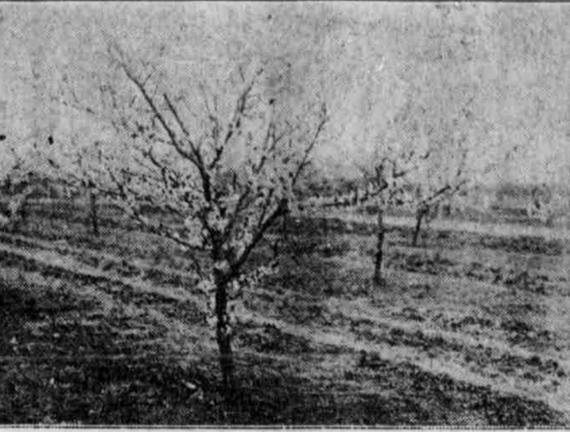
Why did Jesus die? In order that God might be just and yet justify the ungodly. A solution of this problem was found only by the wisdom and love of God in sending his Son to die as the substitute for sinners. It meant the strong crying and bloody sweat of Gethsemane—and we believe Christ really sweat blood. It meant the scourging, which was the punishment of slaves and criminals, often destroying the eyes or exposing the entrails. Christ was so faint they carried him to the cross, and the coming forth of blood and water from his side showed he died, literally, of a broken heart. But one element in his sufferings we can never understand—the cry, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Is loneliness and darkness he bore the sins of men and this cry was like one breaker on the shore, telling of a sea of sorrow unimaginable. Thus a holy God shows his estimate of sin, and this is the price at which he provides redemption. What folly for a man to trust himself that he is righteous!

The self-righteous forget

The Great White Throne.

John writes, "I saw a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and heaven flew away; and there was found no place for them. And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works. And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire" (Rev. 20:11, 12, 15). No man could face that ordeal hopefully, unless he had put his trust in the Savior and was written in the book of life.

HOME FRUIT GARDEN IS MOST IMPORTANT



Japanese Plum Tree in Bloom.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the most important features of a suburban home, from the standpoint of health, is a fruit garden maintained for the purpose of supplying the family with fruits. It is amazing that even those who have suitable situations and facilities for raising fruits, and who cannot purchase them because of remoteness from markets, have not established home fruit gardens.

The inhabitants of this country are notably a fruit-loving and fruit-eating people. Notwithstanding this, however, fruit culture has grown to be classed among specialties, and few persons who consume fruit are actual growers. The possibilities in fruit culture upon restricted areas have been very generally overlooked with the result that many persons who own a suburban home, or even a farm, now look upon fruit as a luxury. A great deal of the land which is now practically wasted and entirely unremunerative can be made to produce fruits in sufficient quantity to give them a regular place upon the family bill of fare, and at the same time, add greatly to the attractiveness of the table and healthfulness of the diet.

With the growth of commercial fruit interests of the United States the home fruit garden has been overshadowed by the orchard. While both the home garden and the orchard are essential to the good of the community, they bear different relations to the country as a whole. The home garden is always a forerunner of commercial development, and even in those localities where climatic and soil conditions are adverse to conducting such industries on an extensive scale, the home fruit garden of the enthusiastic amateur is certain to be found.

The home production of fruit stimulates an interest and love for natural objects, which can only be acquired by that familiarity with them which comes through their culture. The cultivation of fruits teaches discrimination. If every purchaser was a good judge of the different kinds of fruits, the demand for fruits of high quality, to produce which is the ambition of every amateur as well as every professional fruit grower, would become a reality. The encouragement of the cultivation of fine fruits in the home garden will do much toward teaching buyers to discriminate between the good and the inferior varieties of fruit.

The maintenance of a fruit garden brings pleasure and healthful employment, and as one's interest in growing plants increases, this employment instead of proving a hardship, will become a great source of pleasure. The possession of a tree which one has planted and reared to fruit production carries an added interest in its product as well as in the operation by which it was secured.

Most persons engaged in the cultivation of home fruit gardens will have as their chief aim the production of fruit for the family table, and the pleasure it affords. Fruit growing should claim the attention of the producer from early spring to late autumn.

In order to secure satisfactory results in a limited area devoted to fruit culture one must know the methods of pruning, training, and culture best suited to the space at command. In proportion to size, dwarf trees are more fruitful than standards; they come into bearing sooner and are therefore of special value for use in fruit gardens.

At planting time all broken or decayed roots should be cut away, leaving only smooth-cut surfaces and healthy wood to come in contact with the soil. If a large part of the root area of the plant has been lost in transplanting, the top should be cut back in proportion to the roots remaining. By so doing the demand made by the top when the plant starts into growth can be met by the root.

The holes in which trees, vines, or shrubs are to be set should be ample, so that the roots of the plants may have full spread without bending them out of their natural course. The earth at the bottom of the holes should be loosened a spade depth below the line of excavation. The soil placed immediately in contact with the roots of the newly set plant should be rich top soil, free from sod or partially decayed organic matter. Firm the soil over the roots by tramping, as this brings the soil particles

together and at the same time in close contact with the surface of the roots. A movement of soil water is thus set up and the food supply of the soil brought immediately to the use of the plant. When the operation of transplanting is complete, the plant should stand 1 or 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

The interest in a fruit garden may be greatly enhanced by growing in it plants not adapted naturally to the climatic region in which the garden is located, as, for instance, the growing of figs as far north as the latitude of Philadelphia. The summers of the region are sufficiently long and warm to induce a strong growth in the fig, but as the fruits normally require a long period in which to mature, the plant becomes useless as a fruit producer unless sufficient protection is afforded to carry over winter the immature fruits set the previous fall. This can be successfully accomplished in several ways. The most hardy sort should be selected, in addition to which the fruiting shoots may be wrapped in matting, covered with straw, and the fruits thus successfully protected; or, if it seems desirable, temporary sheds may be built over the plants, and these thatched with straw or fodder sufficiently to protect them from frost.

A cozy summer veranda may be covered by grapevines, thus securing the double advantage of a cool, shady nook during summer and a supply of fruit in autumn. The vines may be utilized as a cover for walks and drives or as a canopy over small outbuildings.

POULTRY DROPPINGS ARE OF BIG VALUE

According to Maine Station, Collection Should Be Made Daily to Conserve Strength.

A recent bulletin of the Maine agricultural experiment station shows that the poultryman or farmer can materially add to the profits of his business by properly caring for the droppings of his fowls. For example, it is shown that the droppings from 1,000 fowls if preserved without needless loss are worth at least \$300 per annum, and this estimate is based on the assumption that less than half of the droppings, or only 30 pounds per hen per year, can be collected.

According to the Maine station, droppings should be collected daily and mixed with substances which will (1) prevent loss of nitrogen; (2) add sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to make a better balanced fertilizer, and (3) improve the mechanical condition of the manure so that it can be applied to the land with a manure spreader.

This can be done as follows: To each 30 pounds of the manure add ten pounds of sawdust, good dried loam, or peat, 16 pounds of acid phosphate and eight pounds of kainit. Such a mixture will contain about 120 per cent of nitrogen, 4.5 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash, which, used at the rate of two tons per acre would furnish 50 pounds of nitrogen, 185 pounds of phosphoric acid and 80 pounds of potash, and at the present price of fertilizing ingredients it would be worth about \$10 per ton.

The mixture would furnish a well-balanced stable fertilizer, which, although not fine enough to work well in drills, can be successfully applied with a manure spreader. The treated manure should be well sheltered until time to apply to the land—that is, shortly before plowing.

Green Manure Crops.

Green manure crops may be injurious the first season in exhausting the soil moisture if they are permitted to grow too late in the spring before being turned under. If too much green manuring is practiced, it may be detrimental to the ground, since it will cause acid conditions.

Haphazard Method.

There are many men in the corn belt who consider themselves good farmers and who are today shoveling hundreds of bushels of corn into their feed lots every month without knowing whether they are feeding it at a profit or a loss.

HAYNES
America's First Car

Motorists Who Drove Haynes Cars in the Early Days Still Drive the Haynes

Twenty-one years ago, Elwood Haynes built the "horseless carriage"—the little machine that gave birth to the American automobile industry. Ever since then, Haynes cars have been built, year in, year out, without interruption.

And during these twenty-one years, Haynes owners have been demonstrating in "road races," "reliability runs," in "hill climbs" of every description, under all conditions, in this country and abroad with themselves the only "competitors" that the

is a good car, and that given ordinary care and attention, the Haynes remains a good car, a mighty good car—indefinitely.

That's why these owners, after years of service, again purchase a Haynes. That's why such a large percentage of the Haynes annual production is sold every season to owners of old Haynes cars. That's why you should investigate the Haynes before you buy any car.

Elwood Haynes was ahead of the times when he built the first Haynes, back in '03. He is ahead of the times now in adopting the greatest automobile refinement in recent years—the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift. This device eliminates the hand-shift lever entirely, and so simplifies the control of the Haynes that anyone may readily drive it. With it, the Haynes is electrically controlled throughout, inasmuch as gear-shifting, starting, lighting and ignition are accomplished by electricity.

The Haynes "Tour" 45 dynamometer horsepower, 116 inch wheelbase... \$1785 and \$1985
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"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

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Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."

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Her Kind Offer.

James K. Hackett, the actor, tells the story of a merchant who had been traveling some months, and upon his return was informed of the death of a valued friend.

A few days later he called on the bereaved widow to offer his expressions of sympathy. During the visit he remarked:

"I was a good friend of your late husband. Is there not something of his which I could have as a memento of him?"

She raised her velvety brown eyes to his, which a few moments before were moist with tears, and said:

"How would I do?"

Speech and Thought.

"The gift of words" is sometimes spoken of disparagingly by "practical" men. But words are merely the symbols of ideas; and nobody really has the gift of words who has not also the gift of thought. Before one can talk with power he first must be able to think. There never was a great speaker who was not also a real thinker.

Worse to Come.

The regular trombone player of a Scottish orchestra was laid up with a cold, and the conductor reluctantly accepted the services of a brass band amateur. He was a little doubtful, however, as to the suitability of his substitute.

After the first performance the new player asked the conductor how he had done.

The conductor replied that he had done pretty fairly, but that perhaps he would do better next night.

The newcomer, eyeing him gratefully, answered:

"Man, ye see, the music is a' strange tae me the nicht, and I'm no' jist shair o't yet, but ye wait tae the morn's nicht, an' ye'll no hear ane o' thae fiddies at a'."—London Telegraph.

Strange, indeed!

"For the making of billiard-balls five hundred elephants are needed every year," said the famous big-game hunter in his lecture on India. "How strange," whispered Mrs. Winsome to the lady who sat next, "that people can teach such great beasts to do such delicate work!"

Age of Talent.

According to some recently compiled statistics, the most chemical and medical discoveries have been made by men of forty years of age. Forty-four is the age at which a poet may expect to do his best work; soldiers and explorers tend to distinguish themselves most at the age of forty-seven; at forty-eight years of age the composers and actors are at the summit of their powers; politicians excel at fifty-two years, philosophers at fifty-four and humorists at fifty-six. These figures preach patience to the young

The Conference.

Charles F. Murphy was talking to a reporter about home rule.

"The Liberal party," he said, "sat tight while Ulster bragged and blustered. But at the psychological moment the Liberal government made a show of force. And where was Ulster then?"

"It reminds me of the conference of the physical force and anti-physical force parties in Dublin. They conferred a long time, the anti-physical force party was very patient, the physical force party was unreasonable, obstreperous and violent, but nothing came of it till the anti-physical force party threw the physical force party downstairs.

"The Liberal government seems to be the anti-physical force party."

No Lamp.

A three-year-old lad was out walking with his grandfather when he noticed the moon. Seeing that it did not look as it does at night, he remarked, very solemnly, "Well, there's the moon, but it ain't got any lamp in it now."

First False Teeth.

Most people probably regard false teeth as a very modern invention. As a matter of fact they have been in existence for more than a century. The first successful maker was a certain Italian dentist, Giuseppeangelo Fonzi. He began practicing in Paris in the year 1798, and thanks to his skillful treatment of Lucien Bonaparte, soon made his way, ultimately receiving a gold medal from the French Academy of Science.

Among the distinguished persons whom Fonzi fitted with false teeth was the empress of Russia. After the battle of Waterloo he migrated to London. Thence he went to Madrid, where he provided King Ferdinand VII with so excellent a set of teeth that the grateful monarch rewarded him with a handsome annual pension.

So They Can.

Patience—I see nine hundred young French women have petitioned the war minister to allow them to join the army in the auxiliary services.

Patrice—That's funny. I should think they could use powder and arms without joining the army.

Survival of Superstition.

Madagascar natives have a strange idol. It is a piece of wood covered with silk and attached to a wire which the priests pull in a certain way. The god performs movements in all directions, to the great terror of the faithful, who believe it is really alive. The priests dwell in houses of wood, as the god will have neither stone nor brick. To distinguish themselves from the other natives, the faithful wear their hair rolled in curl-papers like women, and keep it in the shape of a horn by means of pins.